

## The Reflector.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889.

### The Reflector Publishing Company.

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### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year.	\$10
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Two ex-presidents now divide the honors of that position—Hayes and Cleveland.

John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, relinquishes the presidential office of the senate to Vice-President Morton. Ingalls has made a splendid record but will be yet more effective on the floor of the senate.

President Harrison's inaugural address is fully up to the high average of all his public utterances. What a contrast it forms with Grover Cleveland's inane efforts, sprinkled as they were with "I" and running over with clippings from the cyclopaedia.

The National Builder takes first rank as authority on mechanical arts in America. It contains information which will instruct the oldest mechanic and is worth three times its price. One cannot but be pleased with its detail drawings. The illustrations are complete and are a great help to workmen. The February number just out is better than anything previous and commends the journal to all builders and contractors.

As will be seen on our local page Mr. David Matteson has decided to become a candidate for the position of mayor. While Mr. M. is in every respect an honorable gentleman and one worthy of the position to which he aspires, we think he is making a mistake in attempting the race at this time. It is scarcely probable that he will receive more than a scattering vote at election and we think he will regret his present action.

### Dickinson County Salaries.

Last week the Hon. J. W. Gibson, of the 69th district, introduced into the legislature a bill revising the salaries of Dickinson county officials. It gives the county treasurer \$2400 instead of \$4000, county clerk \$2400 and no fees, instead of \$2500; register of deeds a salary of \$2000 and one-half of all fees in excess of that sum, instead of all fees, and probate judge \$1500 and one-half of all fees in excess of that sum, instead of all fees, and raises the salary of county attorney from \$1200 to \$1500. The bill was recalled before going to the senate and amended making the district clerk's salary \$2000 and half the fees in excess. In this form it became a law. The change will not affect the officers now in position but will take effect upon those following.

## THE CABINET.

### Nomination and Confirmation of the New Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—There seemed to be no diminution yesterday of the crowds that held possession at the Capitol. Long before noon every seat and standing place in the galleries was filled, and the corridors and stairs were packed with people anxious to obtain even a peep into the Senate Chamber.

When Mr. Ingalls entered and took the oath which he used to occupy before being chosen as President Officer, he was greeted with a round of applause from the spectators and a like compliment was paid to Vice-President Morton as he came in with the chaplain. The President had allusions to the peaceful and hopeful change in the administration of the Government.

After reading of Monday's journal, Mr. Edmunds reported that the committee which had been appointed to wait on the President and inform him of the meeting of the Senate in extraordinary session had performed that duty and had been informed by the President that he would communicate with the Senate in writing.

In a few moments Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, delivered a message in writing from the President in which the President announced the appointment of the following Cabinet:

Secretary of State—James Gillespie Blaine, of Maine.  
Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota.  
Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.  
Secretary of the Navy—Benjamin Franklin Tracey, of New York.  
Secretary of the Interior—John Willock Noble, of Missouri.  
Postmaster-General—John Wamaker, of Pennsylvania.

Attorney-General—William Henry Harrison Miller, of Indiana.

Secretary of Agriculture—Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin.

On motion of Mr. Hale the Senate proceeded to consider with closed doors. The Senate promptly confirmed them all and adjourned at 12:45.

The proceedings in executive session were of the most formal character. According to the almost unbroken line of precedents the nominations of members or ex-members of the Senate were confirmed without reference to the committee. Messrs. Blaine and Windom being of this class. Vice-President Morton's question as to them: "Will the Senate advise and consent to this appointment?" was answered affirmatively by the unanimous vote and so to all the rest. There was no objection raised to any of the names by any one.

## INAUGURATED.

### The New Chief Magistrate Takes the Oath of Office.

### HIS SPEECH ON THE OCCASION.

The Great Strides of the Country For the Past One Hundred Years—A Plea For Domestic Manufactures—The South—Naturalization—Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In the presence of all of the wisdom and authority embodied in the co-ordinate branches of the Government and surrounded by the representatives of all the great Nations on the face of the globe, Benjamin Harrison



The President.

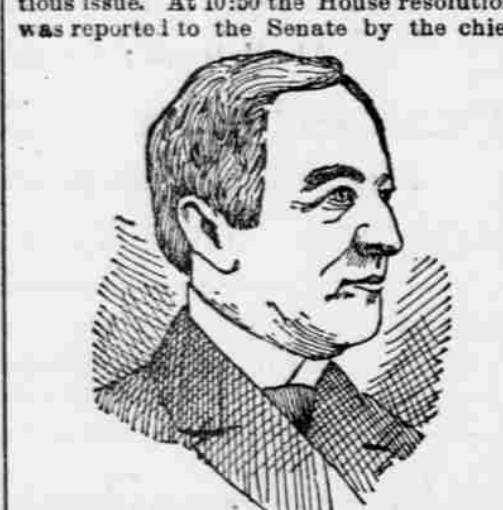
was yesterday inducted into the highest office within the gift of the American people.

The exercises preceding the inaugural address and the inauguration of Mr. Morton as Vice-President took place in the Senate chamber.

In front of the clerk's desk stood three large leather covered chairs for President Cleveland, the President and Vice-President-elect. In the semi-circle in front of the Presiding Officer's desk were arm chairs and lounges for heads of the departments, commanding officers of the army and navy and those who have received the thanks of Congress by name, the end seat on the center aisle being especially marked for Hon. George Bancroft. On the right were ample chairs for the Justices of the Supreme Court, and on the left were chairs for the Committee on Arrangements, Senators Hoar, Cullom and Cockrell, and opposite to them was the place reserved for the ex-Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States, represented by Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine. The first two seats to the right back of the Supreme Court were reserved for the Diplomatic Corps and back of them were the seats set apart for the members of the House of Representatives and members-elect. Opposite sat the Senators in the rear, Governors of States, ex-Senators and Commissioners of the District of Columbia and others.

The President's and Vice-President's seats in the gallery adjoining the diplomatic gallery on the north were arranged as follows: Front seat to the right, President's family; second seat to the right, family of the President pro tem; first seat on the left, family of the President-elect; third row, relatives of the President and President-elect. The first one to take a place in that seat was Mrs. John V. L. Findlay, of Baltimore, whose husband is General Harrison's cousin. The first arrival in the diplomatic gallery was that of Asses, of State G. L. R. Hayes, and wife. They were soon followed by Mrs. General J. W. Foster and her cousin, Mrs. Dr. Bacon, of this city.

At a quarter before eleven, the air was vexed with rumors that there was an excitement in the House over an alleged refusal of Senate employees to honor tickets issued to members of the House and by them given to their families and friends and consequently a resolution had been passed directing the sergeant-at-arms of the House to force a passage way through the galleries. Rumors were repeated that a surreptitious issue had been made and sold at prices ranging from \$25 to \$50 a piece but these evidently had no good foundation, but that tickets had been sold was true, but they were of no surreptitious issue. At 10:50 the House resolution was reported to the Senate by the chief



The Vice-President.

clerk and its reading caused a lively sensation.

Mr. Edmunds' prompt action, moving acquiescence in the order by Hon. House, "under such regulations respecting identity as the President of the Senate may prescribe," was looked upon as a clever move, effectually spiking the guns of criticism and disappointment, and it was agreed to without dissent and the venerable Hannibal Hamlin, the venerable Vice-President, was escorted to his seat at the right of President pro tem. Ingalls by the chief clerk.

Mr. Blaine came in at this moment and modestly took a seat at the extreme end of the Senatorial body, but could not escape discovery and a ripple of applause ran over the chamber. This was increased to a wave as Senator Hale went down and escorted him to a more prominent seat.

General John C. Fremont only shortly preceded the entrance of General Sherman and Major-General Schofield and personal aides, the three latter being gorgeously uniformed in gold and blue. General Sherman wore a black Prince Albert with his G. A. R. badge on the lapel of his coat.

At eleven o'clock Messrs. McMillan, Kelly and Breckenridge, of Arkansas, the members of the House committee appointed to wait on the President and ask if he had any further communication to make appeared at the main doors and were announced, whereupon Senators Sherman and Sausbury joined them and retired.

Two minutes later the Justices of the Supreme Court were announced, and becoming solemnly were escorted to their seats to the right of the presiding officer, headed by Marshall Wright and Clerk McKenney.

The latter carried in his hand General Harrison's family Bible on which he afterward took the oath of office and Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Miller walked together followed in pairs by Justices Field, Bradley, Harlan, Gray, Blatchford and Lamar. Ex-Justices Strong and Reporter Ott brought up the rear. As they passed down the aisle the assemblage on the floor arose and remained standing until the Court was seated.

At 11:15 the executive gallery doors were opened and took the march of the

President-elect. The persons comprising the Presidential party were as follows: Rev. Dr. J. W. Scott; her sister, Mrs. Lord; Russell B. Harrison and wife, Mrs. M. B. McKee; of Indianapolis; Mrs. Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska; Mrs. R. S. McKee and daughter, of Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. John S. Harrison, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Devan, of Iowa, and Mrs. Eaton, of Ohio; the wife of the President; Mrs. Bettie Harrison, of Chicago, and son, Will Harrison; Lieutenant and Mrs. John Parker; Judge John Scott; Mrs. A. T. Britton and Mrs. George B. Williams, wives of members of the executive inaugural committee; Private Secretary Halford, wife and daughter, Mrs. Morton was accompanied by J. K. McCumby, of this city, and the young ladies of her family.

At one minute to twelve Captain Bassett announced the President of the United States and a great hush fell. President Cleveland entered arm in arm with Senator Cockrell, and was followed by Captain Bassett and followed by the members of his Cabinet, he walked to the seat assigned him in front of the clerk's desk. The eight heads of departments, Byard, Endicott, Fairchild, Whitney, Garland, Dinslow, Vilas and Cullom, and themselves, opposite the Justices of the Supreme Court, the assemblage standing until all were seated.

General Harrison on the arm of Senator Hoar appeared and was introduced by Captain Bassett as "The President-elect of the United States," and walked with his companion to a seat provided at President Cleveland's right, the audience again rising to their feet.

The ceremony was continued with Vice-President-elect Morton. Before taking his seat he was sworn in by Mr. Ingalls.

At 11:50 President pro tem. Ingalls closed the Fifth Congress. Immediately upon the relinquishment of the chair by Senator Ingalls, Vice-President Morton ascended the forum and called the Senate of the Fifty-first Congress to order in special session.

The inaugural address. A procession was formed and proceeded to the platform on the east capital steps where the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Fuller and President Harrison delivered the following address:

Citizens: There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the President shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an approval of the public induction to office of the chief executive officer of the Nation that from the beginning of the Government the people to whose service he is sworn have taken the solemn ceremonial.

The oath taken in the presence of the people has been a constant reminder to the President to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of the Nation, and to preserve, protect and defend the Union, its laws, its rights, its interests, its wealth, station, nor the power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from a beneficent public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness.

My promise is spoken, yours unspoken—but not the less real and solemn. The people of every State have heard their representative. Surely I do not misinterpret this occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to support the laws, to obey the Constitution and the Union of the States, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights.

Entering into this covenant with each other we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almighty God, the Father of our Fatherless, and fidelity to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that this is the first time when the inauguration of a President of the United States has taken place in New York, where the ceremony was first held on the 30th of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of Congress and the absence of the President-elect.

Our people have already witnessed the centennial of the Declaration of Independence, of the battle of Yorktown and of the adoption of the Constitution, and the adoption of the new Constitution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution of the judicial department by the organ of the Supreme Court shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will, our Nation will have fully entered its second century.

I will not attempt to note the marvelous and great part, happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the threshold of its second century of organized existence under the Constitution, and that which, wisely and bravely, our young Nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it.

Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of government under the Constitution or to find inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous States offer to the thirteen States, weak in every thing except courage and the love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard. The Territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original States (except Virginia), and greater than the aggregate of five of the original States.

The center of population, when our National capital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well informed persons that it would mark the passage of the Nation toward the west. Yet, in 1890 it was found to be near Cincinnati and the new census about to be taken will show another stride to the westward. That which was the strength of the Nation to be only the rich fringe of the Nation's robe.

But our growth has not been limited to territory, population and great wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of these things. The masses of our people have been better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly increased in the past few years. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and lives of our people. Our public religion has been multiplied and strengthened. The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding. But on the whole, the opportunities offered the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere and largely better than they were here 100 years ago.

The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the General Government effected by the adoption of the Constitution was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of necessity.

The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a more perfect union. The merchant, the shipmaster and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be free to obtain and to be maintained, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the States, and so to secure the American market for their ships, and the carrying trade for their ships, and the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor.

It is not possible to overstate the importance of the measure of the Nation's independence, the production of needed things at home. The patriotism of the people which no longer found a field of action in war was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the Nation for the defense of its independence by making "a people self dependent. So-called protection of home manufactures in the dress of the people was organized in many of the States. Many of the revivals at the end of a century of the patriotic interest in the development of domestic industries and the defense of the working man against the competition of foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure but a return to the old policy of the Nation. The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made as now that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections.

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in some of the States. But for this, there was no reason why the cotton-producing States should not have been clothed in cotton. The States that divide with Pennsylvania the great coal and iron resources of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their opposing hills as to make them as well as iron.

Mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky, men were made free and material things became our better servants.

The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the Nation. We have no longer States that are necessarily only planting States. None are excluded from achieving that which brings wealth and contentment. The diversification of pursuit among the people of the Nation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the country town by operatives whose necessities call for diversification of pursuit than when it is made in the great factory and the mine.

Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? Shall the Nation be content to be a Nation no longer exists, cherish and tolerate the incapacities it put upon their communities? I look hopefully to the future of the Nation. The system and the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the States hitherto wholly given to agriculture as a people influence in the perfect unification of our people. The men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, the farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood and the men who work in shops or fields, will not fail to find and to defend a community of interest.

It is not quite possible that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises which have recently been established in the South, may yet find that the free ballot of the working man, without distinction of race, is needed for the defense of the Nation. I do not doubt that these men of the South who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster, would courageously and bravely defend the Nation if they would find it difficult, friendly instruction and co-operation to make the black man their efficient and equal partner in the Nation's development.

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representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility. I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and ambition to improve the service should characterize all public officers. There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public officers may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties.

Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinquency.

It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration. But I shall need, and the heads of departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of an application for office.

Heads of departments, bureaus and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the civil service. The ideal, even my own ideal, I shall probably not attain. Response will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased, removals from office will diminish.

While a treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditures should always be made with economy and only on public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy and favoritism in public expenditures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that any thing presently necessary to the public prosperity, security or honor should be unduly postponed.

It will be the duty of Congress wisely to forecast and estimate the extraordinary demands, and having added them to our ordinary expenditures to exhaust our revenues that no considerable annual surplus will remain.

We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small or unforeseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures with the resulting choice of either a change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic interests.

The construction of a sufficient number of modern warships and of their necessary armaments should progress rapidly and with economy and care with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our naval officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inadequate armaments a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion, I do not doubt, but they ought not by predilection or neglect, be exposed to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat.

We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines, the exchanges of commerce demand such reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided the development of our trade with the States lying south of us will be retarded.

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